

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

JOAQUIN CARCAÑO, et al., ) 1:16CV236  
Plaintiffs, )  
V. )  
PATRICK McCRORY, in his )  
Capacity as Governor of North )  
Carolina, et al., )  
Defendants, )  
and )  
PHIL BERGER, in his official )  
Capacity as President Pro )  
Tempore of the North Carolina )  
Senate; and TIM MOORE, in his )  
Official capacity as Speaker of )  
The North Carolina House of ) Winston-Salem, North Carolina  
Representatives. ) May 17, 2019  
Intervenor-Defendants. ) 10:03 a.m.

EXPEDITED TRANSCRIPT OF THE **MOTIONS HEARING**  
BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

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## 1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2                   **THE COURT:** All right. Good morning. We're here on  
3 Carcano versus Cooper, et al., 16CV236. The crowd seems to be  
4 getting smaller as the case seems to be getting smaller.

5                   Let me ask the lawyers who are going to be speaking  
6 to introduce yourselves, if you would, for the record, please.  
7 We'll start with the Plaintiff.

8                   **MR. STRANGIO:** Good morning, Your Honor, Chase  
9 Strangio from the ACLU for the Plaintiffs, and with me at  
10 counsel table is Andrew Noll from Jenner & Block and Scott  
11 Wilkens from Wiley Rein.

12                  **THE COURT:** Okay. Hold on just a minute.

13                  All right. And for the Defendants?

14                  **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Your Honor, for the Executive Branch  
15 Defendants, it's Olga Vysotskaya and Amar Majmundar.

16                  **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

17                  **MS. SCHAEERR:** Good morning, Your Honor. For the  
18 Legislative Intervenors, it's Gene Schaerr and  
19 Stephen Schwartz.

20                  **MS. LEJNIEKS:** Good morning, Your Honor. For the UNC  
21 Defendants, it's Kristen Lejnieks of Jones Day.

22                  **THE COURT:** All right. Now, I believe I have two  
23 matters that are before me that have to be resolved. That's  
24 what I wanted to address today. One of them is the pending  
25 motion to dismiss the nominal damage claims under Title VII and

1 Title IX, and recently the Supreme Court took certiorari in  
2 some cases, and the parties appear to be in agreement that we  
3 should stay any further activity as to Counts Six and Seven  
4 pending the outcome from the Supreme Court.

5           So I just wanted to make sure I understood that --  
6 whether everybody is in agreement on that. There was a little  
7 bit of a discrepancy in the language. I think the Defendants  
8 urged that the matters be stayed, and the Plaintiffs, I think,  
9 said they had no disagreement holding them in abeyance. I  
10 didn't know if the Plaintiffs meant something different from a  
11 stay or whether everybody is in agreement that we should stay  
12 all activity on those pending some guidance from the Supreme  
13 Court.

14           **MR. STRANGIO:** Your Honor, the Plaintiffs are in  
15 agreement that we should stay the nominal damages claims  
16 against UNC Defendants as to H.B. 2 pending resolution of the  
17 pending cases at the Supreme Court.

18           **THE COURT:** Okay. I don't know if there would be any  
19 discovery. It's a nominal damage claim. Is there any further  
20 discovery that otherwise would have occurred from your  
21 perspective?

22           **MR. STRANGIO:** From Plaintiffs' perspective, there  
23 would be discovery, you know, pending the outcome of the motion  
24 to dismiss, but we're willing to, you know, stay the claims as  
25 against UNC in their entirety pending the resolution because

1 even the discovery would be affected by the resolution of the  
2 cases at the U.S. Supreme Court.

3           **THE COURT:** Yes?

4           **MS. LEJNIEKS:** From our perspective, we would dispute  
5 the need for additional discovery on the claims altogether, but  
6 agree that the contours of that can be determined after the  
7 decision on the motion to dismiss.

8           **THE COURT:** All right. Well, then as a practical  
9 matter, I think they just took certiorari, and that will be  
10 decided next term, which means a decision may not come down at  
11 the earliest until possibly June of 2020.

12           **MR. STRANGIO:** That's correct, Your Honor. That's  
13 when we would anticipate a decision is at some point in 2020.

14           **THE COURT:** Okay.

15           **MS. LEJNIEKS:** We appreciate that as well, Your  
16 Honor, and do believe that, although there could be some time  
17 before the decision, it's appropriate to defer decision until  
18 that time.

19           **THE COURT:** Okay. Well, I still -- I agree. I think  
20 that's the better use of the resources. We'll wait and see  
21 what the Supreme Court says.

22           **MR. STRANGIO:** Thank you, Your Honor.

23           **THE COURT:** All right. So I'll stay any further  
24 activity on Counts Six and Seven and the motion to dismiss. So  
25 it's not only holding the motion in abeyance, but the remainder

1 of that claim -- or the claims in Counts Six and Seven will be  
2 stayed.

3               Okay. That then I believe takes us to the proposed  
4 consent decree that's been submitted for my consideration in  
5 the case, which I believe is the only other issue for me to  
6 decide. Is there any disagreement about that?

7               **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** No, Your Honor.

8               **THE COURT:** All right. So I set this for a hearing  
9 because I had a few questions about the language of the  
10 proposed consent decree, and I'm looking really at paragraphs  
11 1, 2, and 3 of the decree portion, which is pages 5 and 6, and  
12 I understand the intent of the parties as set forth in  
13 paragraphs 18 and 19 of the document, the consent judgment and  
14 decree, which are at page 4 -- I'm sorry -- page 5, but it  
15 seems to me that the actual language of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3  
16 is a little different from what's expressed as the intent of  
17 the decree. So I wanted to address that today.

18               There is also the argument by the Intervenor  
19 Defendants that the Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction to  
20 even consider the consent decree, and so maybe before I get  
21 into the language, let me see if anybody wants to be heard  
22 further on that issue.

23               Does anybody want to be heard on that?

24               **MS. SCHAEERR:** Sure, Your Honor, I'm happy to address  
25 that if you'd like.

1           **THE COURT:** All right.

2           **MS. SCHAERR:** And I think the best way to approach  
3 that perhaps is just to go through this proposal step by step.

4           If you begin with paragraph 1 and note that the first  
5 sentence says, "With respect to public facilities that are  
6 subject to Executive Branch Defendants' control or supervision,  
7 nothing in H.B. 142 can be construed to prevent transgender  
8 people from lawfully using public facilities in accordance with  
9 their gender identity," now, on its face, that seems pretty  
10 innocuous because it basically repeats an observation by the  
11 Court in the Court's summary judgment order.

12           **THE COURT:** Do you disagree with that proposition?

13           **MS. SCHAERR:** I don't think we disagree with that  
14 proposition on the merits, but the only possible reason to  
15 include that observation in a decree, which, of course, carries  
16 the threat of contempt -- the only possible reason to include  
17 that is to give the Plaintiffs marginally greater certainty  
18 about how North Carolina law will apply to the Plaintiffs'  
19 desires to use the bathrooms of their choice, but the Court has  
20 already held that the Plaintiffs don't have standing to assert  
21 any claims based on legal uncertainty, and the Court even  
22 dismissed Count One on that basis.

23           So the validity of paragraph 1 depends on the premise  
24 that a consent decree can provide relief for claims on specific  
25 matters that not only are not in litigation between the

1 parties, but not even within the jurisdiction of the Court, and  
2 we think that premise is squarely rejected by, among others,  
3 one of the cases on which the Plaintiffs rely, which is the  
4 *Local 93* case from the Supreme Court, an opinion by Justice  
5 Brennan.

6 If you look at the third -- the Court probably  
7 doesn't have that case in front of you, but --

8 **THE COURT:** Go ahead.

9 **MS. SCHAEERR:** If you look at the third sentence on  
10 page 525 of that opinion, the Court says: "To be sure, a  
11 federal court is more than 'a recorder of contracts' from whom  
12 parties can purchase injunctions; it is 'an organ of government  
13 constituted to make judicial decisions.' Accordingly, a  
14 consent decree must spring from and serve to resolve a dispute  
15 within the Court's subject-matter jurisdiction," and further,  
16 "consistent with this requirement, the consent decree must come  
17 within the general scope of the case made by the pleadings."

18 And so a portion of the consent decree that merely  
19 seeks to resolve an issue that the Court has already held that  
20 the Plaintiffs don't have standing to assert it seems to us is  
21 not a proper subject of the consent decree.

22 **THE COURT:** What if the language of paragraph 1 were  
23 modified to say that with respect to public facilities that are  
24 subject to Executive Branch Defendants' control or supervision,  
25 Executive Branch Defendants agree that they are prohibited from

1 attempting to construe H.B. 142 to prevent, blah, blah, blah,  
2 blah, blah.

3           **MS. SCHAEERR:** And I think that would be  
4 unobjectionable, but why not just put that in a settlement  
5 agreement? Why make it a consent decree?

6           **THE COURT:** They want a consent decree, and so if it  
7 were in a consent decree, would that be acceptable?

8           **MS. SCHAEERR:** No, Your Honor, because a consent --  
9 because somebody can then allege that some Executive Branch  
10 official has violated the consent decree and dragged them  
11 before the Court and try to argue that they should be held in  
12 contempt.

13           **THE COURT:** But you already agreed with the  
14 proposition that H.B. 142 doesn't, by its own terms, bar this  
15 kind of activity; right?

16           **MS. SCHAEERR:** I think that's true, Your Honor.

17           **THE COURT:** I mean, that seems to be pretty  
18 self-evident from the face of --

19           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right, but then why make that subject  
20 to a -- part of a consent decree with the possibility of  
21 contempt? Why not just have it as a private settlement  
22 agreement?

23           **THE COURT:** The Plaintiffs would essentially be  
24 agreeing with the Executive Defendants that they won't argue  
25 something that's contrary to law. What's wrong with that?

1           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, it's perfectly fine for the  
2 executive branch -- for the current Executive Branch Defendants  
3 to enter into that kind of agreement if they want to, but --

4           **THE COURT:** But if that's the law, what's the harm in  
5 prohibiting anybody from arguing that?

6           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, one harm is that it puts a  
7 federal court in the position of essentially overseeing the  
8 State's operation of an area of its authority. So I think  
9 there is a significant federalism problem with that by itself.  
10 If there's not a need for a consent decree, if the consent  
11 decree is essentially doing nothing other than restating the  
12 law, there's no reason to put it in a decree and make people  
13 subject to potential contempt and to involve both the Court and  
14 the parties in a potentially continual round of court  
15 proceedings at issue.

16           **THE COURT:** As to your subject-matter jurisdiction  
17 argument, any other portions of the decree subject to that?

18           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Yeah, I think so, Your Honor. If you  
19 look at paragraph 2, much of that paragraph just parrots an  
20 executive order that's been issued by Governor Cooper and that  
21 was discussed in the Court's summary judgment opinion. And,  
22 here again, the only possible reason to include that in a  
23 federal decree is to give the Plaintiffs greater certainty that  
24 Governor Cooper's order will stay in effect perpetually even  
25 after he leaves office and not be rescinded by a successor. As

1 with paragraph 1, the only apparent purpose of that is to  
2 respond to the Plaintiffs' claims of legal uncertainty, which  
3 the Court has held is not a proper basis for seeking relief.  
4 It's not a basis for standing.

5 And, similarly, with respect to paragraph 3, that  
6 provision doesn't have a lot of practical significance, given  
7 the 2020 sunset that's written in Section 3 of the statute, but  
8 still it seems to be built around the idea that the Plaintiffs  
9 need greater legal certainty; they need the Court to tell them  
10 and tell the world that it's okay for local governments to  
11 interpret the statutes and regulations that may already be in  
12 effect and that they can do that without violating Section 142.  
13 If that's just a statement of the law, as they seem to suggest,  
14 then, again, there's no reason to put it in a decree.

15 **THE COURT:** Well, I'll hear from them in a minute,  
16 but I know in an earlier part of this case I was presented with  
17 an affidavit of an individual in Wilmington, I believe, who  
18 claims in a school system that they were told by some school  
19 official that a transgender individual could not use the  
20 facilities they wished to use because it was barred by 142.

21 **MS. SCHAERR:** Right.

22 **THE COURT:** And this kind of consent decree, I  
23 presume, is what the Plaintiffs are interested in, that they  
24 could say, no, you're wrong about that and the judge has said.

25 **MS. SCHAERR:** I think that's exactly right. I think

1 that is the reason --

2           **THE COURT:** So that -- would that not be some value,  
3 though, of having that kind of provision?

4           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, it might be of some value, but  
5 it's not an injury that gives them standing to seek any relief,  
6 including a consent decree. The Court has already ruled to  
7 that effect in your summary judgment order. If they don't have  
8 standing to support claims for legal uncertainty as a matter of  
9 law, then they don't have standing to use that concern as a  
10 basis for a consent decree.

11           **THE COURT:** Now, they do have standing to challenge  
12 the preemption provision because that part of the case is going  
13 forward; right?

14           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, they -- that's true. They have  
15 standing to challenge that as a violation of equal protection.  
16 They don't have standing to challenge that because they think  
17 they need more certainty about it.

18           **THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you. Plaintiffs want to  
19 respond?

20           **MR. NOLL:** Thank you, Your Honor, Andrew Noll from  
21 Jenner & Block for the Plaintiffs.

22           Your Honor, Your Honor's motion -- order on the  
23 motion to dismiss unambiguously found subject-matter  
24 jurisdiction under the equal protection claims for both Section  
25 2 and Section 3 of Plaintiffs' fourth-amended complaint, the

1 Count Two claim for equal protection. We think that that  
2 subject-matter jurisdiction finding is sufficient to find  
3 standing and, thus, subject-matter jurisdiction for purposes of  
4 the consent decree.

5                 The consent decree seeks to provide a remedy to  
6 Plaintiffs' claim that they have unequal access to an ability  
7 to seek access -- both facility access and public combination  
8 laws in their favor before state boards and agencies and local  
9 governments, and so we don't see any mismatch between the  
10 relief that we seek through the consent decree and the  
11 remaining claims in this case.

12                 We brought a number of different claims premised on  
13 both due process and equal protection grounds as alternative  
14 theories for relief in this case. It is true that in the  
15 motion to dismiss Your Honor found a lack of standing on our  
16 claims that there was not -- that there was credible threat of  
17 prosecution to proceed under due process claims. That's a very  
18 specific standing inquiry, and I don't think that can be  
19 expanded to say that we can't seek legal certainty as a more  
20 general and colloquial matter through a consent decree.

21                 I mean, part of the virtue of a consent decree is to  
22 seek a statement of what the law says that would provide from,  
23 you know, layman's terms a very clear statement of the law that  
24 could then be enforced, if necessary.

25                 **THE COURT:** Most consent decrees that I've had the

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1 experience of reviewing address agreements by the parties of  
2 what they will do and won't do, and one of the questions I have  
3 on this one is it goes a little bit beyond that. This one  
4 wants some declarations made. So I do have a little bit of  
5 question about that.

6           Other than -- what's your response to the *Local 93*  
7 case and the argument that the Intervenors make about that?

8           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly, Your Honor. Again, I think  
9 the --

10          **THE COURT:** Let me stop -- I'm sorry. Let me  
11 interrupt you. Do you dispute the fact that there is a  
12 subject-matter jurisdiction limitation to a federal court when  
13 it comes to imposition of a consent decree?

14          **MR. NOLL:** Not as a general matter, Your Honor.

15          **THE COURT:** Okay.

16          **MR. NOLL:** Your Honor must have subject-matter  
17 jurisdiction over the claims in the case.

18          **THE COURT:** So there is a case-or-controversy  
19 question, and the parties can't, by agreement, extend  
20 subject-matter jurisdiction to a court?

21          **MR. NOLL:** That's right.

22          **THE COURT:** You agree with that?

23          **MR. NOLL:** I agree with that proposition.

24          **THE COURT:** All right. So let's narrow it down then  
25 a little bit. As to these claims, though, it's your contention

1 that there is subject-matter jurisdiction over the claim more  
2 generally; is that what you're saying?

3           **MR. NOLL:** I think there is subject-matter  
4 jurisdiction over the equal protection claim. The question of  
5 what relief we could get over that claim I think goes to sort  
6 of nonjurisdictional questions about the reasonableness of  
7 this -- of the outcome of the consent decree.

8           I think it's also important to remember that the  
9 relief we seek in the fourth-amended complaint, both under our  
10 due process claims, which Your Honor has dismissed on standing  
11 grounds, but also the equal protection claims, is complete  
12 invalidation of H.B. 142 in its entirety. That is relief we  
13 could get under either alternative claim, and we've pled  
14 alternative claims as an effort to get that relief.

15           You found subject-matter jurisdiction over Count Two,  
16 the equal protection claim, and so we think there is  
17 jurisdiction in this case. The question becomes whether the  
18 relief that we're seeking through the consent decree is fair,  
19 adequate, and reasonable to remedy those claims.

20           We think it is, particularly in light of Your Honor's  
21 reading of the law under your 12(b)(6) analysis when you  
22 resolved the Section 2 claim, that there's nothing in H.B. 142,  
23 in that statute, that would bar or impede transgender  
24 individuals using public facilities, and so we're seeking  
25 simply to memorialize an understanding and reading of the law

1 in that consent decree to resolve that Section 2 equal  
2 protection claim.

3           **THE COURT:** All right. Well, even if I have  
4 subject-matter jurisdiction over a claim, there still are some  
5 limitations as to what the Court can sign on to by way of a  
6 consent decree.

7           **MR. NOLL:** Your Honor certainly still has to evaluate  
8 whether the consent decree is fair, adequate, and reasonable.  
9 That's something Your Honor must decide in terms of entering  
10 the consent decree. We think this consent decree far passes  
11 that test, particularly given the modest relief that is sought  
12 through the consent decree.

13           **THE COURT:** All right. Do you want to be heard any  
14 further -- I'm sorry. Anything else on the subject-matter  
15 jurisdiction issue?

16           **MR. NOLL:** I think that's all on the subject-matter  
17 jurisdiction issue, Your Honor.

18           **THE COURT:** Any response briefly?

19           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Yes, Your Honor. In addition to  
20 subject-matter jurisdiction, there is another limit articulated  
21 in the *Local 93* case, which is that the provisions of the  
22 decree, quote, must spring from and serve to resolve the  
23 dispute that's within the claims that are properly in the case,  
24 and that condition is just not met with respect to paragraph 3.

25           If you look at the specific claims that were asserted

1 in Plaintiffs' submitted complaint, they allege that Section 3  
2 of H.B. 142 violates the Fourteenth Amendment, not by  
3 preventing local government officials from interpreting their  
4 existing laws, but from -- but by preventing new laws that  
5 benefit the LGBT community. That's the claim with respect to  
6 Section 3 in their complaint.

7                 The claims did not even raise the possibility that  
8 state officials might try to prevent localities from merely  
9 interpreting existing laws in a way that benefit the  
10 Plaintiffs, and so to put this again in the framework of the  
11 *Local 93* decision, that paragraph of the decree does not and  
12 never did come within the general scope of the case made by the  
13 pleadings.

14                 **THE COURT:** What part of the fourth-amended complaint  
15 addresses this issue; do you know? What paragraph are we  
16 talking about?

17                 **MS. SCHAEERR:** I can't remember which paragraph it's  
18 in, Your Honor. It's addressed partly in paragraph 320 where  
19 it says that H.B. 142 was motivated by an intent to preclude  
20 local government, et cetera, from "regulation of access to  
21 multiple occupancy restrooms, showers, or changing facilities."  
22 Then paragraph 332, "by blocking anti-discrimination  
23 protections for LGBT people at the local level, H.B 142 imposes  
24 a different and more burdensome political process" --

25                 **THE COURT:** They're basically, as I understand it,

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1 asking approval of an agreement that nothing in Section 3 will  
2 restrict them from making arguments on laws other than H.B.  
3 142; right?

4           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, I think what they're asking for  
5 there is that they want the decree to say that the Executive  
6 Branch Defendants are permanently enjoined from enforcing  
7 Section 3 of H.B. 142 to restrict any local government from  
8 interpreting other existing laws as protecting against  
9 discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, et cetera.  
10 So they're -- that's right; they are trying to memorialize an  
11 agreement with the Executive Branch Defendants that would also  
12 bind their successors.

13           **THE COURT:** I understand that. So my question again  
14 is they're asking, as I understand it, for agreement --  
15 approval of their agreement that Section 3 and, that is, the  
16 prohibition that's contained in Section 3 --

17           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right.

18           **THE COURT:** And I should add Section 3 is only a  
19 prohibition, as I read it -- that that prohibition deals with  
20 enactments and amendments of ordinances and that they want an  
21 agreement of their understanding that that won't address other  
22 laws so that nobody will argue that Section 3 purports to  
23 prevent interpretation of other laws?

24           **MS. SCHAEERR:** I think that's fair, Your Honor.

25           **THE COURT:** Isn't that -- do you have a dispute with

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1 that?

2           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well --

3           **THE COURT:** Forget the consent decree. As a legal  
4 proposition.

5           **MS. SCHAEERR:** We think that's potentially  
6 problematic.

7           **THE COURT:** Why is that?

8           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Because you might well have a local  
9 government that through highly creative interpretation of some  
10 existing law would essentially attempt to reimpose, for  
11 example, the substance of the Charlotte ordinance, which was  
12 the law that got this whole thing moving in the first place,  
13 and we think that -- we think that the Executive Branch should  
14 have the ability -- if a local government adopts an  
15 interpretation of an existing law that is -- you know, that is  
16 really, in effect, an attempt to enact a new law under a  
17 different name, we think the Executive Branch Defendants  
18 certainly in a future administration should have the ability to  
19 challenge that.

20           **THE COURT:** Well, the legislature used the words  
21 "enact" or "amend." I presume those were chosen with purpose,  
22 because we always presume the legislature chooses words with  
23 purpose.

24           **MS. SCHAEERR:** True.

25           **THE COURT:** They don't say "or interpret any other

1 law to so enact."

2           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right, but it would be an important  
3 question of law and really state law as to when an  
4 interpretation has actually, in substance, become an amendment  
5 and, therefore, a violation of H.B. 142. So you're, again,  
6 faced with the specter of a federal court having to oversee  
7 what amounts to the resolution of a state law issue; that is,  
8 when is a change properly viewed as an interpretation versus an  
9 amendment.

10           And, of course, you know, you would then create a  
11 situation where potentially a state court would have to decide  
12 the state law question. Is this a legitimate interpretation,  
13 or does this really bleed over into an amendment? And at the  
14 same time you've got the possibility of this Court having to  
15 resolve disputes as a matter of interpreting a consent decree,  
16 and there is a potential for -- you know, there is a potential  
17 for some conflict in the results of those decisions.

18           **THE COURT:** All right. Getting back --

19           **MS. SCHAEERR:** So we do have a substantive problem  
20 with that provision, Your Honor.

21           **THE COURT:** Getting back to the subject-matter  
22 jurisdiction inquiry, though, which is what got us down this  
23 road --

24           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right.

25           **THE COURT:** -- do I have subject-matter jurisdiction

1 as a general proposition to enter a consent decree that  
2 includes an articulation by the parties of their agreement of  
3 the scope of what they're agreeing to and what it doesn't  
4 cover? Under your argument, you would say there's no  
5 subject-matter jurisdiction because if it doesn't cover it,  
6 then it's not a case or controversy as to that.

7           **MS. SCHAEERR:** I think that's true. So I think -- at  
8 least with respect to this particular consent decree, we think  
9 the three core provisions of the proposed decree are not within  
10 the Court's jurisdiction because they are seeking legal  
11 certainty, which the Court has held is not a proper basis for  
12 standing.

13           Now, perhaps they could come up --

14           **THE COURT:** Well, to be fair, the legal certainty  
15 they were arguing for, I will hear from them in a minute, was  
16 their rights under the law, I think, generally, and the consent  
17 decree, at least in its decretal paragraphs, speaks to the  
18 legal uncertainty as to the application of 142, which is a  
19 narrower proposition. In other words, they want some certainty  
20 as to how H.B. 142 will be applied or not be applied. That's a  
21 separate question for what their rights are more generally. In  
22 fact, the Supreme Court is taking up that issue right now. We  
23 just stayed part of the case because of that.

24           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right, but the injury they're claiming  
25 is the same -- is essentially the same injury that they were

1 claiming more broadly and that the Court has now held is not a  
2 proper basis for the courts to exercise jurisdiction over that  
3 claim.

4                 The fact --

5                 **THE COURT:** It stems from a different legal source,  
6 though, does it not? The injury they're claiming now stems  
7 from possibly application of other laws. This lawsuit is about  
8 H.B. 142.

9                 **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right.

10                 **THE COURT:** It used to be about H.B. 2. It's now the  
11 fourth-amended complaint. The case is much narrower now. It's  
12 about H.B. 142 and the application of H.B. 142 and whether or  
13 not it was constitutionally or unconstitutionally enacted in  
14 any form. So it's been whittled down. There are but a few  
15 claims left, and they want, as I understand it, some agreement  
16 as to what H.B. 142 will do and won't do. Why is that not  
17 within my subject-matter jurisdiction?

18                 **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, is it really a proper function of  
19 a consent decree of a federal court to simply state what the  
20 law is? I mean, as to paragraph 1, they're just asking the  
21 Court to state in the form of a consent decree what the Court  
22 has already said in Your Honor's opinion.

23                 **THE COURT:** That's why I asked you: What if they  
24 were to rephrase it and say that they agree that they're not  
25 going to argue that the law is different from that? In other

1 words, they are agreeing to be bound by the law, as I've said  
2 in my opinion. I mean, frequently, I do enter consent decrees  
3 with the EEOC and others where they agree to be bound by the  
4 law.

5           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right, but the problem is, and  
6 especially when you're dealing with state actors, that creates  
7 the possibility that somebody down the road will make some  
8 argument that the other side will think transgresses the bounds  
9 of the order, the bounds of the decree, and then you'll be here  
10 entertaining a motion for a contempt, and you'll be parsing the  
11 language that the lawyer used in making the particular argument  
12 in an effort to try to determine whether it's really fully  
13 consistent with what you said. And it just -- there just  
14 doesn't seem to be any point to that, you know, especially  
15 given the federalism concerns here.

16           **THE COURT:** All right. I understand.

17           Do you want to be heard any further?

18           **MR. NOLL:** Yes, Your Honor.

19           **THE COURT:** We're kind of bleeding into a discussion  
20 of the merits, and so I'm going to get into that next as well.

21           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly. Just to briefly address the  
22 claim about the subject-matter jurisdiction on the Section 3  
23 claim, I mean, we've brought an equal protection claim about  
24 the barrier to access antidiscrimination policies as to  
25 Section 3 at the local level. Obviously, the thrust of our

1 complaint talks about the ability to access new positive  
2 statutes that are passed, but there are several paragraphs of  
3 our complaint that talk more generally about the ability to  
4 obtain antidiscrimination protections under local law.

5           **THE COURT:** Do you have any --

6           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly. So in paragraph 289 of the  
7 fourth-amended complaint, we allege that H.B. 142 strips  
8 individuals, quote, from obtaining antidiscrimination  
9 protections under local law.

10           **MS. SCHAERR:** I'm sorry. That's paragraph 289?

11           **MR. NOLL:** 289.

12           **MS. SCHAERR:** This is the fourth-amended complaint?

13           **MR. NOLL:** Yes, sir.

14           **THE COURT:** Now, isn't, to be fair, that allegation  
15 protections by seeking an amendment or further enactment under  
16 local law?

17           **MR. NOLL:** That's certainly the thrust and primary  
18 relief that we seek, Your Honor, in terms of overturning H.B.  
19 142 or striking it down in its entirety, but I do think the  
20 claim that we are unable to obtain any action -- so, also,  
21 paragraph 329 talks about H.B. 142 precluding local government  
22 from taking action to protect LGBT people.

23           Again, certainly because of the bar that Section 3  
24 puts in place, the thrust of our argument and the relief that  
25 we would seek at trial absent this agreement to enter a consent

1 decree is invalidation of Section 3 in its entirety; but I  
2 think there are a range of ways to create equality or provide  
3 some relief to our equal protection claim for some remedy in  
4 the consent decree that are short of the total relief that we  
5 would seek after trial. I don't believe there is a mismatch  
6 here between the claims we're alleging and the modest relief  
7 that we're seeking.

8                   Section 3 very specifically talks about enacting new  
9 or amending existing laws, as Your Honor pointed out. We think  
10 the consent decree is fully consistent with the language of the  
11 statute, and, thus, we think it would be a clear statement of  
12 what the law is.

13                  **THE COURT:** Okay. Let me flip to the merits of what  
14 you're asking for and address that. We already kind of bled  
15 into it, but let's start with paragraph 1, and there are three  
16 basic paragraphs here of relief that you're asking for.

17                  To my way of reading, paragraph 1 seems to  
18 incorporate or parrot the language that I had in my prior  
19 opinion, which was my observation that there was nothing in  
20 H.B. 142, more specifically Section 2, which can be argued to  
21 be a basis for preventing transgender individuals from using  
22 restrooms, showers, or changing facilities of their choice,  
23 which seemed self-evident to me because it's a paragraph that  
24 preempts regulation of access.

25                  The first paragraph of your proposed consent decree

Carcano, et al. v. McCrory, et al. Motions 5/17/19

1 seems to just repeat that legal proposition. I'm not sure I  
2 have ever seen a consent decree that simply puts forth a  
3 proposition of law. They're usually agreements between the  
4 parties as to what they will and won't do in light of the law.

5 So my first question is: Are you aware of any other  
6 consent decree where statements of law were provided?

7 **MR. NOLL:** Yes, Your Honor. I can point you to at  
8 least two cases that, although involving federal law, the  
9 consent decree was entered to codify an interpretation of a law  
10 and then set forth, consistent with that interpretation,  
11 certain injunctive remedies or other remedies.

12 **THE COURT:** What are those?

13 **MR. NOLL:** Sure. *Berger v. Heckler*, 771 F.2d 1556.  
14 It's a Second Circuit case from 1985. And there the Department  
15 of Health and Human Services, the secretary, agreed to a  
16 reading of the Social Security Act about what the statutory  
17 term in the United States under color of law meant in terms of  
18 whether certain immigrants to this country could access the  
19 Social Security benefits under the act, and that case was  
20 litigated on a contempt motion after the secretary took certain  
21 action that was inconsistent with that understanding of the  
22 law.

23 **THE COURT:** All right.

24 **MR. NOLL:** The second case is *Citizens for a Better*  
25 *Environment v. Gorsuch*, which we cite in our motion for an

1 entry of consent decree, and that's at 718 F.2d 1117, D.C.  
2 Circuit, 1983. And there the parties in a consent decree  
3 agreed to a particular reading of the Clean Water Act and what  
4 type of regulations needed to be promulgated by the EPA in that  
5 case.

6           **THE COURT:** So were the agreements as to the  
7 application -- or the interpretation of the law as they would  
8 be then applied to the parties in those cases?

9           **MR. NOLL:** So I believe they were more general, Your  
10 Honor. In fact, in *Berger*, there was a question -- a separate  
11 question in the case about whether a nonparty could come in to  
12 seek contempt, putting that aside, but the Second Circuit  
13 resolved the contempt motion by saying it was fully within the  
14 District Court's discretion to enter an interpretation, and the  
15 Second Circuit agreed that interpretation was fully consistent  
16 with the act and the legislative history; and, thus, that was a  
17 proper use of the Court's equitable power to enter a consent  
18 decree.

19           **THE COURT:** Okay. So let me ask this then: Since  
20 I've already said that's the law, what benefit is there to  
21 having it repeated in paragraph 1 in the fashion of a statement  
22 of law?

23           **MR. NOLL:** So I think it's a statement of law that  
24 then, through the consent decree, becomes enforceable as  
25 against the Executive Branch Defendants.

1           Now, I think it's important to emphasize that, you  
2 know, that statement of law, we think based on your Court's  
3 order, is quite obvious, but, again, because of the arguments  
4 being raised by Intervenors at this stage, the Intervenors who  
5 actually advanced this argument at the motion to dismiss stage,  
6 we have some concern that absent a binding judicial order, we  
7 certainly are not going to get the certainty about what the law  
8 means that we need as relief for this case.

9           **THE COURT:** What about my question earlier as to  
10 whether paragraph 1 could be slightly revised to reflect not  
11 just a bold statement of law, which I've already made, but an  
12 agreement between the parties that the Executive Branch  
13 Defendants would be prohibited from construing Section 2 to  
14 prevent transgender people from lawfully using public  
15 facilities in accordance with their gender identity?

16           **MR. NOLL:** So I'm not sure that there is a meaningful  
17 distinction between those two, Your Honor.

18           **THE COURT:** If there's not, would you be amenable to  
19 prohibitory?

20           **MR. NOLL:** Can I check with cocounsel?

21           **THE COURT:** Sure. And you don't have to make a  
22 decision in realtime right here, but I'm just curious as to  
23 whether there's a meaningful distinction. The other -- well --

24           **MR. NOLL:** Whether it's Your Honor construing or the  
25 Executive Branch construing, I think, ultimately, there is no

1 meaningful distinction because the question is what does the  
2 law say you do.

3           **THE COURT:** I think it's more in keeping generally  
4 with consent decrees, that they are agreements between the  
5 parties, and then they want some judicial approval for the  
6 reasons that the Intervenor Defendants indicate and, that is,  
7 of course, a violation is subject to contempt. So it has a  
8 higher heightened standard.

9           **MR. NOLL:** Do you mind if I confer just quickly?

10           **THE COURT:** Sure.

11           **MR. NOLL:** And I will say, Your Honor, we'd have to  
12 also -- the agreement would have to come from both sides to  
13 this consent decree obviously.

14           **THE COURT:** Sure. Well, let me just leave it there  
15 for a minute and ask you -- we'll take a break at some point  
16 and ask you to put that down as something to consider, and if  
17 they have any response to that, I will consider that.

18           Let me turn to paragraph 2 then.

19           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly.

20           **THE COURT:** The first sentence appears to be closer  
21 to what I just mentioned about paragraph 1, and, that is, it's  
22 an agreement that the Executive Branch Defendants will be  
23 permanently enjoined from essentially attempting to use  
24 Section 2 to prohibit any transgender individual from using a  
25 public facility under Executive Branch control when it's used

1 in accordance with their gender identity. That's the purpose;  
2 right?

3           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly, Your Honor. I think one states  
4 the law and two provides for obligations that -- or  
5 prohibitions that flow from that statement.

6           **THE COURT:** So one of the questions I had was the use  
7 of the word "enforcing" and why that, because that suggests, at  
8 least to me, that Section 2 has that capability. I've already  
9 said, I believe, that it doesn't, and so it seems to me that  
10 that's a little vague here. You wouldn't be enforcing  
11 Section 2 because I've already, I think, indicated that that's  
12 not what Section 2 does. And so I was curious as to whether  
13 that was purposefully chosen or whether that was a drafting  
14 decision that might be subject to further --

15           **MR. NOLL:** So I think it was purposefully chosen,  
16 Your Honor, in part, to track the language. I mean, you've  
17 indicated that, in your view, Section 2, I think, in that  
18 serves as a source of enforcement authority to bar individuals  
19 from using restrooms consistent with their gender identity. So  
20 I think we're just saying that that law, H.B. 142, Section 2,  
21 cannot serve as any authority to enforce any bar or barrier.  
22 There certainly are other statutes out there. In fact, we've  
23 inserted in paragraph 1 the word "lawfully using" to make sure  
24 that the consent decree is narrowly crafted to only reach the  
25 enforcement of H.B. 142.

1           **THE COURT:** Hold on just a minute.

2           So then what is the purpose of the second sentence of  
3 paragraph 2?

4           **MR. NOLL:** The sentence that begins "Under the  
5 authority granted"?

6           **THE COURT:** Yes.

7           **MR. NOLL:** So, Your Honor, North Carolina General  
8 Statute 114-11.6 provides the Executive Branch Defendants with  
9 certain authority in certain cases to assist district attorneys  
10 with prosecuting cases. We just -- because Your Honor read  
11 Section 2 to not be in itself a barrier to individuals' use of  
12 restrooms consistent with their gender identity, we're, again,  
13 just simply seeking to codify that that law cannot be used as a  
14 source to enforce such a barrier --

15           **THE COURT:** Okay.

16           **MR. NOLL:** -- in the limited confines of the  
17 authority that the Executive Branch Defendants, who are the  
18 defendants who've sued here, have authority under state law to  
19 assist district attorneys.

20           **THE COURT:** So is it your intention that the second  
21 sentence of paragraph 2 is meant to indicate that nothing in  
22 Section 2 of section -- of H.B. 142 can be used to argue or  
23 prohibit transgender individuals from using public facilities,  
24 including the Executive Branch Defendants' authority under  
25 114-11.6?

1           **MR. NOLL:** Essentially, Your Honor. I think that's  
2 another way to put it.

3           **THE COURT:** So, in other words, the second sentence,  
4 is that intended to still be the enforcement of Section 2 of  
5 H.B. 142?

6           **MR. NOLL:** Yes, to the extent that section in  
7 particular would be used as a source of authority to bar  
8 individuals.

9           **THE COURT:** Because it doesn't say that to me on the  
10 face, and one issue that I had was it seemed to be much broader  
11 because it omits any reference to H.B. 142.

12          **MR. NOLL:** So Your Honor is saying because the  
13 sentence does not specifically tie the limitation to Section 2?

14          **THE COURT:** Yes.

15          **MR. NOLL:** I think that was certainly the intent,  
16 Your Honor. We can confer with cocounsel and Executive Branch  
17 Defendants, but, again, we're trying to draw a distinction  
18 quite clearly between the use of Section 2 of H.B. 142 --

19          **THE COURT:** And let me tell you one of the concerns I  
20 had, and I believe it was mentioned in the briefing, but the  
21 use of public -- the phrase "public facilities" is not used in  
22 the statute, I don't believe. The statute speaks in terms of  
23 multiple occupancy restrooms, showers, or changing facilities,  
24 and then public facilities are not defined in the consent  
25 decree.

1           So a concern I had was -- and this does relate to the  
2 Intervenor Defendants' argument about subject-matter  
3 jurisdiction. The concern I had was whether that second  
4 sentence of Section 2 was ever intended to be a broader  
5 prohibition generally against prosecution of any individual in  
6 any public facility irrespective of Section 2 of H.B. 142,  
7 because -- and if that were the case, then I would have some  
8 issues with it. If that's not the case, then I think if you  
9 could address that issue, it would be more appropriately  
10 tailored to the claims in the case.

11           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly, Your Honor. From Plaintiffs'  
12 perspective, the intention was not to seek any relief broader  
13 than the facilities that are specifically defined in Section 2  
14 of H.B. 142. So the language talks about access to multiple  
15 occupancy restrooms, showers, or changing facilities, and I  
16 think we would -- we intend the consent decree to be fully  
17 parallel with that statutory statement of scope.

18           **THE COURT:** Okay. That wasn't clear to me in the  
19 draft, and that's an issue that I think should be addressed so  
20 it's clear that this springs from this litigation and is not a  
21 broader agreement. Okay.

22           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Your Honor, to the extent if it  
23 helps the Court, paragraph 4 of the proposed consent decree  
24 defines and links the definition of public facilities to H.B.  
25 142 definition, and it's the last portion of that paragraph 4.

1           **MR. NOLL:** Thank you for finding that.

2           **THE COURT:** Okay. It uses the phrase "types of  
3 facilities." So if it means the same thing, I think it should  
4 say that.

5           **MR. NOLL:** So just the facilities identified in  
6 instead of types of?

7           **THE COURT:** Yes.

8           **MR. NOLL:** I don't think that we -- we intended it to  
9 be fully, again, parallel with the statute, at least from the  
10 Plaintiffs' perspective.

11           **THE COURT:** So my concerns with the second paragraph  
12 were the use of the word "enforcing" in the context we  
13 discussed, because Section 2 would not have that power, and so  
14 enforcing gives some suggestion about its capability to be used  
15 for that. As I've said, the use of the phrase "public  
16 facilities" and narrowing that, the second sentence not being  
17 tied to H.B. 142, specifically Section 2, and the use of the  
18 phrase "public facilities" there, and if it's more  
19 appropriately -- the second sentence more appropriately tied to  
20 H.B. 142 and specifically Section 2, then the scope issue might  
21 be addressed. I would have to see what language you have.

22           It begins to get a little redundant, it seems to me,  
23 because it's saying the same thing in three different  
24 paragraphs -- or three sentences. Paragraph 1 is the way you  
25 had it, the statement of law. Paragraph 2 is the prohibition,

1 but then it said it in different ways. Every time it's said  
2 differently, my concern is does this mean something new and  
3 different and, if so, how and how is it tied to the claim in  
4 this case. So those were my concerns with that.

5 Let me turn to -- well, before I leave that, at the  
6 end of that whole section in paragraph 2 is the phrase "and is  
7 otherwise lawful." That seemed to be a little vague in the way  
8 it's used. So I was concerned about that as well.

9 **MR. NOLL:** Again, we were attempting to make clear  
10 that the consent decree only reaches H.B. 142 and not any other  
11 statute that might be applied in a particular instance to a  
12 particular individual to govern their use of a restroom.

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. So, I mean, to be clear, I'll  
14 consider the arguments on subject-matter jurisdiction. There's  
15 clearly an issue about how far the consent decree in any case  
16 should go based on the claims in the case, and this is a highly  
17 charged issue, and you're purporting to bind not only this  
18 executive, but all executives in the future, and I'm certainly  
19 keeping that in mind as I consider what's reasonable and what  
20 might exceed that.

21 I want this -- if you're proposing a consent decree  
22 for my approval, I will, of course, review it carefully.

23 **MR. NOLL:** We would expect you would, Your Honor.

24 **THE COURT:** And I am looking carefully to make sure  
25 that there's nothing in here that's purporting to achieve some

1 expansion of a claim or right that's not actually made in the  
2 case, particularly in this environment, and so that's why I'm  
3 parsing through each of these words pretty carefully.

4           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly, Your Honor.

5           **THE COURT:** So let me turn to paragraph 3. What's  
6 your response to the legislators' concern expressed about  
7 whether there could be, in effect, a de facto amendment of the  
8 law by interpreting, if you will, some other statute that  
9 effectively isn't an amendment to an existing regulation?

10          **MR. NOLL:** So, Your Honor, that's certainly not how  
11 we understand H.B. 142, Section 3, to be drafted, and I think  
12 the arguments that are being made, in fact, make clear that  
13 there is -- in this environment without a clear statement of  
14 what that law means, there's some risk to localities being able  
15 to or being willing to interpret existing laws. I think even  
16 our allegations about the chain of events that led Charlotte to  
17 appeal its statute as a prerequisite for H.B. 2's repeal and  
18 the enactment of H.B. 142 certainly make clear that localities  
19 are likely quite hesitant to take any action, even an  
20 interpretation of an existing statute, which H.B. 142, by its  
21 plain terms, wouldn't seem to bar --

22          **THE COURT:** Is there any way to address that concern  
23 in drafting? Have you given some thought to that?

24          **MR. NOLL:** I mean, I don't think so, Your Honor, to  
25 the extent we talk about other existing laws. I think the

1 consent decree is supposed to make quite clear that it does  
2 not, consistent with Section 3, permit the enactment of new or  
3 amendment of existing laws. So I struggle to find a specific  
4 way to address it that isn't what's already written in the  
5 consent decree.

6           **THE COURT:** Let me ask about the scope of this.  
7 Section 3 is essentially a preemption provision against local  
8 governments from passing through enactment or amendment any  
9 ordinance that regulates private employment practices or public  
10 accommodations; right?

11           **MR. NOLL:** Yes, Your Honor.

12           **THE COURT:** So what happens if a local government  
13 reinterprets an ordinance, if you will, and the phrase "based  
14 on sex" is in the ordinance already? What if a local  
15 government reinterprets that to mean gender identity? Is that  
16 a violation of Section 3 currently in your view?

17           **MR. NOLL:** We don't believe so, Your Honor. I mean,  
18 of course, the validity of that interpretation is something  
19 that in an appropriate case perhaps brought in state court  
20 under state law a party could challenge, but we don't believe  
21 Section 3 in any way would reach that conflict. It only talks  
22 about limitations on local governments enacting or amending  
23 existing laws.

24           **THE COURT:** Okay. So in that situation, the  
25 Executive would still be free to argue that that's an improper

1 interpretation of the local ordinance?

2                   **MR. NOLL:** To the extent they are involved in the  
3 case in some capacity, I guess. So I think it may be that some  
4 other private entity or someone else might -- that has an  
5 injury, based on that interpretation, might bring that case in  
6 state court somehow, but I don't know how the Executive Branch  
7 Defendants would necessarily be implicated in a case --

8                   **THE COURT:** Well, that begs the question: Who has  
9 enforcement power for Section 3?

10                  **MR. NOLL:** So Your Honor found quite clearly in your  
11 traceability and redressibility analysis in the motion to  
12 dismiss that the Executive Branch Defendants are the proper  
13 parties, and because they're charged with enforcing the  
14 statute, that they have the power to do so and, thus, an  
15 injunction against them would remedy our claims. So they are  
16 the entity under as we understand the North Carolina system  
17 that are in charge of enforcing the laws.

18                  **THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you.

19                  **MR. NOLL:** Thank you, Your Honor.

20                  **THE COURT:** Do you want to be heard at all on any of  
21 this?

22                  **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Unless Your Honor has questions to  
23 the Executive Branch specifically, I don't. I do want to point  
24 to the Court that Local No. 93 has been misinterpreted by the  
25 other side. The case actually stands for a proposition that

1 broader relief than the one that is available under the  
2 challenged statutes is appropriate for the Court to enter by  
3 way of a consent decree. It's on page 526 of the Supreme  
4 Court's opinion in that case.

5           Also, I would like to point out that the Fourth  
6 Circuit's precedent in *Bragg* case has concluded the same. In  
7 that case, the Fourth Circuit actually dismissed the state  
8 official from the lawsuit, finding that *Ex Parte Young*  
9 exception did not apply and yet chose to affirm the consent  
10 decree that that state official has entered into with  
11 plaintiffs at the district court level. So certainly the Court  
12 has much broader discretion to provide a broader relief than  
13 the one that is alleged in the lawsuit or even the one that is  
14 pled under any particular --

15           **THE COURT:** Is there a distinction as to  
16 subject-matter jurisdiction between a situation where a Court  
17 dismisses a claim for -- because there's no viable claim versus  
18 the Court concluding there's no standing to assert the claim,  
19 which would be a subject-matter jurisdiction argument?

20           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** I think there is a big distinction  
21 between the Court concluding that it has subject-matter  
22 jurisdiction over a case. In this case the Court has already  
23 found it has subject-matter jurisdiction over equal protection  
24 claim, and that makes the -- that enables this Court with an  
25 authority to approve this consent decree, which is tailored to

1 the statute that is being challenged in the case, and it also  
2 promotes the goals of the Equal Protection Clause, which is  
3 what Plaintiffs seek to enforce in the case.

4 And Your Honor had questions about what happens with  
5 the future successors to the Executive Branch Defendants. So  
6 the ability of the future successors, if they disagree with the  
7 policies adopted by this administration, would be, under the  
8 appropriate circumstances, to seek modification of the consent  
9 decree. Courts -- much of cases that we cited, even that  
10 Legislative Intervenors have cited, all agree that modification  
11 would be appropriate mechanism to seek changes, if the law  
12 changes, if administration changes. So that ability exists in  
13 the future.

14 **THE COURT:** Ordinarily, consent decrees are modified  
15 subsequently when there's some change of circumstance as  
16 opposed to a policy choice being made. So to the extent that  
17 consent decrees reflect policy choices or, put alternatively,  
18 to the extent that they reflect enforcement priorities, it  
19 strikes me that that's a weaker ground for approval of a  
20 consent decree versus one that enforces the law.

21 In other words, if there's no dispute as to what  
22 Title VII holds in a case involving race, then one wouldn't  
23 expect somebody to come back later and argue, well, we want  
24 that reinterpreted. Now, you might argue that the relief is no  
25 longer necessary in a consent decree because the remediation

1 has occurred. That happens in school desegregation cases from  
2 time to time, but it strikes me it might be a different  
3 proposition that if it's an enforcement priority or a policy  
4 issue, that you're sounding like that's a little more of a  
5 political issue. Where, as courts, we're -- we look a little  
6 harder at those as to what extent we should put our imprimatur  
7 on the agreement of the current parties when it purports to  
8 bind subsequent elected officials.

9                   **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Yes, Your Honor. But what this  
10 agreement does in -- at the heart of this agreement is what the  
11 Court has already found is the truth. Now, Your Honor pointed  
12 out that you found in your order on the motion to dismiss that  
13 H.B. 142 does not prohibit or the law does not in any way, I  
14 guess, regulate the access issue. When we submitted the  
15 proposed agreed-to in the first instance, it was before the  
16 Court's order. So those words do affirm our understanding of  
17 the law, but that may explain why paragraph 1 exists. It  
18 exists because the Court at that point still has not ruled what  
19 H.B. 142 says, but what this decree essentially does is what  
20 all the parties have already agreed to, including Legislative  
21 Intervenors, that 142 does not prevent anybody from accessing  
22 the restrooms. So I do not anticipate that there will be a  
23 change on that position by anybody if it's already the  
24 established law of this case, by future administration or  
25 anyone else.

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1           What will continue throughout this litigation is  
2 what -- the meaning of what 142 means, which is embodied in  
3 paragraph 1 of this agreement.

4           **THE COURT:** Okay. It may be that the original  
5 language preceded my opinion, but I think the revised consent  
6 decree came after my opinion, if I'm not mistaken.

7           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** And the only -- and the final  
8 comment that I will make -- and we agree with the positions  
9 that have been taken by the Plaintiffs, explaining what  
10 animates the law behind approval of consent decrees.

11           Your Honor emphasized the word "enforcement"  
12 throughout this consent is something that gave you somewhat of  
13 a trouble. The reason why the word "enforcement" was used in  
14 this proposed consent decree was not to say that H.B. 142  
15 contains an enforcement provision, but instead to point out the  
16 proper boundaries of the Executive Branch that is entering into  
17 the agreement.

18           Legislature passes the laws, the Courts interpret it,  
19 and Executive Branch enforces. So we very narrowly limited the  
20 terms of the proposed agreement to enforcement by the Executive  
21 Branch on its own premises, which is what the law allows, the  
22 state laws and the constitutional laws.

23           **THE COURT:** Since you're speaking, the Legislative  
24 Defendants have at least made an argument and a charge that the  
25 negotiation for the consent decree is not fully at arm's

1 length. I hesitate to use the word "collusion," but that it's  
2 not really an arm's length agreement, that the Plaintiffs and  
3 the Executive Branch Defendants largely are aligned at this  
4 point in the case.

5 What's your response to that, and what was the nature  
6 of the negotiation process?

7 **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** We obviously disagree with that  
8 assertion and would like to point out that the way our  
9 Legislative Intervenors made that assertion, they cite to not a  
10 single fact of what constitutes a collusion. They cite to no  
11 improprieties that occurred during the negotiation process.  
12 They simply invite the Court to explore that issue.

13 The negotiation process, Your Honor, was lengthy and  
14 extensive. We made multiple changes to paragraphs. The decree  
15 paragraphs were modified at least 10, 20, maybe more times than  
16 that, and at the onset of this process, all the parties were  
17 invited to participate in settlement agreement, including  
18 Legislative Intervenors and UNC, first to draft -- at least two  
19 drafts, maybe more, of the original proposed consent decree  
20 were shared with the other side. The other side has decided  
21 instead to pick a different path, to pursue a path of  
22 litigation, to argue motions to dismiss. We continued  
23 negotiating the terms. We narrowed it down significantly, and  
24 to the extent the Court is interested in exploring this issue  
25 further, we certainly do not object to submitting first one or

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1 two drafts of the original consent decree that was given to all  
2 the parties.

3           **THE COURT:** The Executive Branch Defendants, though,  
4 have not moved to dismiss any of the claims; right?

5           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** We have preserved that right very  
6 clearly in all of our pleadings. We did not move to dismiss  
7 because we believe it would be waste of public resources in  
8 case if this Court is to approve our proposed consent decree,  
9 and if the Court is to approve it, we're saving significant  
10 litigation efforts. We're saving, of course, expenses to the  
11 state taxpayers. We are saving money and resources in  
12 connection with additional discovery. And, clearly, as a  
13 result of the motions to dismiss stage show, we would have been  
14 left in this litigation because the Court have found that the  
15 reason *Ex Parte Young* connection between Executive Branch  
16 Defendants and H.B. 142, and we would have wasted all this  
17 money and resources meanwhile. That was our choice to --  
18 instead of moving to dismiss, to wait for this Court to  
19 decide --

20           **THE COURT:** And as part of the proposed consent  
21 decree, as I understand it, then if there is an agreement that  
22 the Court can approve, then that would resolve the litigation  
23 between the Plaintiffs and the Executive Branch Defendants; is  
24 that right?

25           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** That's right, Your Honor.

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1 Attorney's fees included. So that's significant expense.

2           **THE COURT:** And that would also resolve then the  
3 remaining claim about whether or not the statute was passed  
4 with some discriminatory intent?

5           **MR. NOLL:** Yes, Your Honor. We think the consent  
6 decree, by leaving H.B. 142 in place, would resolve all the  
7 claims in the case, including our discriminatory intent claim,  
8 and also would resolve the contingent H.B. 2 claims that we've  
9 brought as an alternative claim. To the extent Your Honor were  
10 to find the statute not severable, it would completely end that  
11 portion of the litigation. All that would be left would be the  
12 nominal damages claims against UNC.

13           **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

14           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Yes, Your Honor, and to the extent  
15 Legislative Intervenors would like to argue regarding any other  
16 additional provision of H.B. 142, clearly, Executive Defendants  
17 took care to draft the agreement only to where Executive  
18 Defendants are being dismissed from this action, and we didn't  
19 waive any arguments about constitutionality of the statute that  
20 Legislative Defendants are clearly welcome to do after we exit  
21 the litigation, if the Court approves the decree.

22           **THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you. Mr. Schaerr, do you  
23 want to be heard any further on any of this?

24           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Yes, Your Honor, there are several  
25 things to address.

1           **THE COURT:** All right. Why don't we do this? We've  
2 been going here for a little over an hour. Why don't we take a  
3 break for about 10 minutes.

4           I do want to ask you during the break -- this has  
5 been pending for a while. I would like to wrap this up, if  
6 possible, or make a decision and decide where the case is  
7 headed. I don't know if there is any possibility that during  
8 the break you all can confer as to any of these provisions to  
9 see if there is any agreeable middle ground. They are not  
10 seeking the Intervenors to sign anything. I think they're just  
11 asking whether it's going to be opposed.

12          So in light of my questions and concerns I've  
13 expressed, I am wondering whether there is any ability the  
14 lawyers can get together and see if there's not some way to  
15 address these issues so it can be resolved. Is that a  
16 possibility, do you think, or not?

17          **MS. SCHAEERR:** Obviously, Your Honor, we would have to  
18 consult with our clients if we were to be brought into the  
19 negotiations about ending the suit.

20          **THE COURT:** Okay. Well, I'm not inviting you into  
21 the negotiations. That's up to them. It's their consent  
22 decree. I'm only asking whether at some point if they could  
23 come up with an agreement that, from the Legislative  
24 Defendants' point of view, is one they wouldn't object to,  
25 which I would interpret to mean that it doesn't harm the

1 interests of the legislators who passed H.B. 142, from their  
2 point of view, keeping in mind the language they used when they  
3 wrote the law, which was obviously a comprised law, and we all  
4 lived through the process, so we're familiar with it. Let's  
5 take a break for --

6           **MR. STRANGIO:** Your Honor, if I could just quickly?

7           **THE COURT:** Yes.

8           **MR. STRANGIO:** Plaintiffs are definitely amenable to  
9 working through language. In order to do that most  
10 consistently with Your Honor's concerns, if you could -- we  
11 tried to write down some of the questions you had about decree  
12 paragraph 1, and I just want to make sure that when we're  
13 having these discussions, we're doing it consistent with what  
14 your concerns were.

15           So we have the first sentence was with respect to  
16 public facilities that are subject to Executive Branch  
17 Defendants' control or supervision, nothing in H.B. 2 and I  
18 think -- so nothing in H.B. 142, you know -- or nothing -- or  
19 the Defendants are prohibited from interpreting or construing  
20 H.B. 142? If you could --

21           **THE COURT:** My comment was that ordinarily consent  
22 decrees are agreements between the parties as to how they will  
23 conduct themselves, and they're not, in my way of thinking,  
24 ordinarily pronouncements of law. I wrote an opinion. That  
25 was a pronouncement of law, correct or incorrect.

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1           I was encouraging the parties to consider whether  
2 there is a way they could phrase what they're willing to agree  
3 to do or not do with respect to not only H.B. 142, but I think  
4 that paragraph deals with Section 2 of H.B. 142. So I'm very  
5 well aware that any time something is less than specific, that  
6 it could then later be used to argue something different, and  
7 I'm just trying to get this as closely tailored to what your  
8 claims were in the case and then seeing if there's any  
9 opposition to that. If there is, I will address it at that  
10 time.

11           I was hopeful that if it's tailored to what I thought  
12 your interests were, based on the decretal paragraphs of the  
13 proposed consent decree, then there might be less disagreement  
14 between the parties because the language seemed looser, if you  
15 will, than what you were trying to accomplish.

16           **MR. STRANGIO:** I understand, Your Honor.

17           **THE COURT:** And what I'm hearing today is maybe that  
18 was not intentional, and, if so, I was hopeful that, well,  
19 maybe with all the legal brain power we have here at the table,  
20 you all could clearly up with some language everybody could  
21 agree to. That was my hope.

22           **MR. STRANGIO:** Thank you, Your Honor.

23           **THE COURT:** We'll take a 20-minute break, and then  
24 I'll come back and I'll be glad to hear from you Mr. Schaerr.

25           (The court recessed at 11:13 a.m.)

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1                   (The court was called back to order at 11:42 a.m.)

2                   **THE COURT:** Mr. Schaerr, I think you wanted to make  
3 some other comments or not.

4                   **MS. SCHAEERR:** Sure, Your Honor. First of all, I want  
5 to just be sure that I understand something that the Plaintiffs  
6 said earlier about the intention behind Section 3 of the  
7 proposed decree. My understanding is that they actually do  
8 intend to have that provision provide authority or provide  
9 cover for local governments to be able to reinterpret existing  
10 nondiscrimination laws, prohibitions on sex discrimination as  
11 also covering gender identity discrimination. I thought what's  
12 I heard them say, and I just wanted to confirm that that's  
13 true.

14                  **THE COURT:** Do you want to speak to that?

15                  **MR. NOLL:** I'm happy to address it, Your Honor. I  
16 think it wouldn't -- I wouldn't describe it as providing cover,  
17 but I think we're just intending it to say that any local  
18 government can exist any terms in an existing ordinance -- can  
19 interpret those in a way they choose fit. That may be  
20 interpreting what sex means, it may be what gender means, but I  
21 think it will allow them to, consistent with Section 3,  
22 interpret existing statutes as they see fit.

23                  **THE COURT:** Okay.

24                  **MS. SCHAEERR:** And then if I also understand the  
25 further implication of that, that also means that no one who

1 agrees to this consent decree would be able to argue that that  
2 kind of an reinterpretation is, in fact, an amendment; is that  
3 correct?

4           **THE COURT:** Do you want to respond?

5           **MR. NOLL:** Sure. I think it would just prevent the  
6 Executive Branch Defendants from arguing that that  
7 interpretation is in any way inconsistent with H.B. 142.

8           **THE COURT:** All right.

9           **MS. SCHAEERR:** So nobody in the Executive Branch could  
10 make that kind of an argument?

11           **MR. NOLL:** That's what we believe Section 3 says,  
12 that there's nothing barring interpretations of existing  
13 statutes. Consistent with that, we think that the decree would  
14 prevent them from arguing that something in Section 3 bars  
15 that.

16           **THE COURT:** So that section sunsets, right,  
17 December 2020?

18           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right.

19           **THE COURT:** All right.

20           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, Your Honor, we certainly  
21 appreciate the Court's desire to find a way to settle this  
22 case; and if the Court wants to direct the parties to engage in  
23 a certain period of negotiations over a potential settlement,  
24 we would be more than happy to participate in that, and we  
25 would be happy to review a new draft of the proposed decree

1 that addresses some of the concerns that the Court has  
2 mentioned here. This issue with respect to Section 3 I think  
3 is a significant issue for us.

4           **THE COURT:** Would the Legislative Defendants have the  
5 authority to do anything in that regard? Under the statute  
6 that allows them to intervene in this litigation, do they have  
7 any authority to intervene in any kind of action?

8           **MS. SCHAEERR:** I'm not sure, Your Honor, standing here  
9 today. I would have to take a closer look at that.

10           I don't want to mislead the Court. Our clients care  
11 a lot about federalism, and so the idea of subjecting any area  
12 of state authority to an ongoing federal consent decree that  
13 binds not only the current Executive Branch, but also future  
14 officers of the Executive Branch is going to be an issue. It  
15 would be much easier for us to agree to some kind of a garden  
16 variety settlement agreement than that, but, again, we're --  
17 I'm happy to take back to my clients whatever the other parties  
18 would like to propose, and we'll see where that goes.

19           But as to this particular decree, we believe that  
20 even if the Court thought it had the authority to enter what's  
21 been proposed, that there are at least four powerful equitable  
22 considerations that militate against that kind of an order, and  
23 some of those have been raised obliquely by the other parties  
24 today.

25           First, the Executive Branch Defendants addressed the

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1 arm's length negotiation issue. We think it's quite clear that  
2 there has been no genuine arm's length negotiation between  
3 genuine adversaries. As the Court pointed out, the Executive  
4 Branch Defendants have not defended H.B. 142 at all. They did  
5 not even file a motion to dismiss any of the claims directed at  
6 H.B. 142, even though those claims were, in many cases,  
7 dismissed by the Court. And, of course, one could hardly  
8 expect the current governor or the attorney general to be  
9 adverse to the Plaintiffs as to H.B. 2 and as to the underlying  
10 bathroom issue, since both of those officials ran against  
11 H.B. 2 when they -- during the 2016 election when they were  
12 elected.

13           And so as we've explained in our briefing, that lack  
14 of genuine adversity, or collusion, as it's sometimes called,  
15 is a well-established equitable reason to reject a proposed  
16 consent decree and a reason to let the Plaintiffs and the  
17 Executive Branch Defendants settle by way of an ordinary  
18 settlement agreement, if what's they want to do.

19           Second, as has become increasingly clear from our  
20 discussion today, the proposal as it stands has some troubling  
21 ambiguities that would make it very difficult to administer.  
22 We talked about paragraph 3 a minute ago. Paragraph 3 really  
23 would allow localities to essentially end run Section 3 of  
24 H.B. 142 simply by reinterpreting existing laws and  
25 regulations.

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1           And then, of course, if the decree were adopted, the  
2 resulting controversy over whether an interpretation was in  
3 substance, an amendment would then have to get resolved in two  
4 places. It would likely be challenged in state court, and then  
5 it would also have to be resolved here on a contempt motion in  
6 all likelihood.

7           And so -- and let me raise another issue that's of  
8 some importance to us that we haven't discussed yet, and, that  
9 is, the second sentence of paragraph 2 could, we think, be  
10 interpreted to prevent Executive Branch officials from applying  
11 ordinary North Carolina trespass law to deal with issues that  
12 might arise with respect to bathroom use. Now, that may not --  
13 may not be the intent of the parties, but it seems to us that  
14 the language that they proposed could be interpreted to  
15 foreclose the application of trespass laws in those situations,  
16 and, obviously, that's important to the General Assembly since  
17 they have overall responsibility for the integrity of North  
18 Carolina law generally.

19           And, again, any ambiguities in a consent decree are  
20 especially problematic given that alleged breaches require a  
21 resolution by the Court on pain of contempt, and a simple  
22 settlement agreement doesn't create those kinds of problems.

23           Third, we've already talked a bit about the ongoing  
24 federalism problem that would be created by almost any consent  
25 decree, and that, of course, is one reason why federal consent

1 decrees against states have fallen out of favor.

2           And, fourth, the proposed decree would keep this  
3 Court in the middle of what is likely to be an ongoing struggle  
4 between the two political branches of the North Carolina state  
5 government for some time to come, and that, of course, is the  
6 exact concern that led the Fifth Circuit in the *LULAC* case that  
7 we've cited in our briefs to conclude that a consent decree  
8 isn't appropriate in these kinds of circumstances where you  
9 essentially have a tug of war between the two political  
10 branches of a state government.

11           And even if the parties were to agree to a consent  
12 decree that simply stated the law as it exists now or in which  
13 everybody has simply agreed to follow the law as it exists now,  
14 even that would still be problematic because a decision  
15 entering a consent decree is likely to be spun as the Court's  
16 agreement with the Plaintiffs and the Executive Branch  
17 Defendants that there's something constitutionally suspect  
18 about H.B. 2 and H.B. 142.

19           **THE COURT:** Why would that be?

20           **MS. SCHERR:** Well, just, you know, the way -- the  
21 way the press and the public perception work. If the Court  
22 enters a consent decree, that, you know, that enjoins anybody  
23 in North Carolina government from taking action on this issue,  
24 it's going to be perceived, or at least there's a big risk that  
25 it will be perceived, as the Court siding with those who say

1 that the laws are at least constitutionality suspect; and,  
2 again, a simple settlement agreement wouldn't pose that problem  
3 either.

4           **THE COURT:** Wouldn't there be an argument that it  
5 might be -- that Court's approval that the law is not  
6 constitutionality suspect, insofar as the Plaintiffs would be  
7 dropping their claim that the law was enacted with some kind of  
8 discriminatory intent, wouldn't it actually cut the other way?

9           **MS. SCHAERR:** It could be spun that way, but I  
10 suspect -- you know, there's a big PR machine behind this --

11           **THE COURT:** I think all the parties have PR machines.  
12 I can't deal with that.

13           **MS. SCHAERR:** Theirs is more effective than ours. I  
14 will say that.

15           And let me finally just address another issue that  
16 the Executive Branch Defendants raise, and that is the little  
17 statement in *Local 93* that says that a consent decree can grant  
18 broader relief than the Court could have awarded after trial.  
19 You know, that's from a fairly old Supreme Court decision, and  
20 I think it's a fair question whether the current justices would  
21 still adhere to that view; but in any event, that statement in  
22 *Local 93* can't really help the parties here because whatever  
23 relief is granted still has to be designed to remedy some  
24 injury that flows from conduct and claims that are subject to  
25 the Court's jurisdiction.

1           And so we think that language from Local 93 doesn't  
2 really help the other side, and, of course, our opponents  
3 haven't actually cited any case for the proposition that a  
4 Court can enter a consent decree based upon unasserted or  
5 dismissed claims and especially where those claims were  
6 dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

7           **THE COURT:** If I'm not mistaken, I think there is at  
8 least case law that says that even a dismissed claim can be the  
9 subject of a consent decree because the question whether it was  
10 properly dismissed would be before the Court.

11           **MS. SCHAEERR:** I don't recall seeing that, Your Honor,  
12 but I'll take your word for it.

13           **THE COURT:** Whether they're dismissed on  
14 subject-matter grounds might be a different proposition because  
15 it goes to the Court's subject-matter jurisdiction.

16           **MR. NOLL:** I'm happy to address --

17           **THE COURT:** Do you want to address any of those? I'm  
18 trying to see if we can --

19           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly. In terms --

20           **THE COURT:** -- narrow the issues.

21           **MR. NOLL:** Yes, certainly. In terms of the alleged  
22 ambiguities in the decree, both Plaintiffs and the Executive  
23 Branch Defendants have conferred about those.

24           **THE COURT:** If you wouldn't mind taking the  
25 microphone and just bending it up a little bit.

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1           **MR. NOLL:** We conferred during the break, and we  
2 think we have a proposal that would solve those ambiguities.  
3 I'm happy to let cocounsel discuss that --

4           **THE COURT:** Have you shared that with all the  
5 parties?

6           **MR. NOLL:** So the break that we had took time to  
7 hammer that out, and given that our agreement is with the  
8 Executive Branch Defendants, we wanted to ensure we were on the  
9 same page. We're happy to share that with all the parties, but  
10 we have not yet an opportunity to do so.

11          **THE COURT:** All right.

12          **MR. NOLL:** In terms to the arm's length agreement, I  
13 would just raise the same arguments that counsel for Executive  
14 Branch Defendants raised, in particular, the Eleventh Amendment  
15 argument. I mean, they have preserved their right to continue  
16 to litigate this case to the extent the decree is not entered.  
17 The Fourth Circuit decision in *Bragg* quite clearly states that  
18 that if a party -- if the Executive Branch chooses not to raise  
19 Eleventh Amendment immunity or other types of defenses on the  
20 way to entering the consent decree, that should be respected.  
21 So we don't see a reason for -- we believe that we're truly  
22 adverse parties here, Your Honor.

23          And the last thing I would just say is in terms of  
24 the case law about granting further relief than could be  
25 awarded after trial, we, as plaintiffs, don't believe that's an

1 accurate characterization of what the consent decree does; but  
2 even to the extent that Your Honor has some concern about that,  
3 there is more recent case law from the last several years from  
4 the Third Circuit and the Fourth Circuit reinforcing the  
5 statement in *Local No. 93* that parties, as long as there is  
6 subject-matter jurisdiction, can agree to a consent decree that  
7 is broader relief than the parties could get after trial.

8           We, again, don't believe that's a proper or an  
9 accurate characterization of what this decree does, given that  
10 it saves -- it keeps H.B. 142 in place rather than invalidates  
11 it, which is what we were seeking under the fourth-amended  
12 complaint, and it interprets it narrowly, which we think is  
13 within this Court's wheelhouse and something courts do all the  
14 time and even would be a remedy in terms of constitutional  
15 avoidance to the extent we got to post-trial proceedings. I  
16 just want to be clear that that is still good case law, in our  
17 view, if you take a different view of what the consent decree  
18 does here.

19           I'm happy to address any other question, but I think  
20 those are the points I wanted to raise, Your Honor.

21           **THE COURT:** All right. One concern I have, in  
22 addition to the ones I mentioned, is Section 3 does seem to go  
23 a little further than what was in the fourth-amended complaint.  
24 I am going to go back and review the fourth-amended complaint,  
25 but let me make an observation as to a practical issue, and,

1 that is, H.B. 142 provides that Section 3 is going to sunset on  
2 December 1, 2020. So it's got, I don't know what that is,  
3 eighteen months or so left. I was hoping that the fact that  
4 it's got a short lifespan relatively might provide some  
5 practical incentive to the parties to be able to come to some  
6 resolution of that.

7           On the one hand, it's a narrow window of time, all  
8 things considered. On the other hand, I guess there's nothing  
9 to prevent the legislature from enacting new laws, and you  
10 wouldn't be -- your consent decree wouldn't cover any new law.  
11 I just make those observations. I would think there's some way  
12 to work around that between the parties.

13           I do have some concern about the contention that's  
14 raised. Clearly, Section 3 seems to be designed to put a  
15 moratorium on any further activity regarding local ordinances  
16 until December 1, 2020, and I'm just going to have to think  
17 about whether a reinterpretation of the local ordinance could  
18 arguably be some kind of an amendment. I don't know that I  
19 have seen any cases on that.

20           Do you have any cases on whether that would  
21 constitute an amendment? Does anybody have any case one way or  
22 the other on whether that would be an amendment?

23           **MR. NOLL:** We do, Your Honor. Let me just find them.

24           **THE COURT:** Sure.

25           **MR. NOLL:** Just the general principle that an

1 interpretation of an existing law is not an amendment or a  
2 change to the law. Let me just take a moment to find that in  
3 our briefing.

4           **THE COURT:** All right.

5           **MS. SCHAERR:** Well, it really depends on how  
6 extensive the change is. I mean, I haven't seen case law on  
7 this point, but it's because there aren't my legal regimes  
8 where there's an incentive -- well, actually, I take that back.  
9 There are lots of situations in federal practice where federal  
10 agencies will really change the meaning of a federal regulation  
11 through what they call interpretation. I mean, we had an  
12 example of that in the situation that led to the *G.G.* case,  
13 Your Honor. That's exactly what the education department did.  
14 That was a pretty dramatic change in the meaning of that  
15 regulation but was adopted through an interpretation rather  
16 than through a straight-up amendment.

17           **MR. NOLL:** So, Your Honor, on pages 16 to 17 of our  
18 opening brief, we cite both to the *Hively* case out of the  
19 Seventh Circuit, which, again, is one of the cases that is  
20 involved in the case before the Supreme Court now, but the  
21 question of what a term in a statute means is a pure question  
22 of statutory interpretation and not an amendment of a law.

23           And, similarly, I think we cited a case out of the  
24 Fourth Circuit, *Glenn v. Johnson*, talking about the more  
25 general practice of the federal agencies reinterpreting or

1 state agencies reinterpreting statutes, and that is not a new  
2 statute; it's just an interpretation of a statute.

3                   So there is that general principle of the law that I  
4 think, given, in particular, the specific terms that Section 3  
5 used, we think quite intentionally, talking about amendment or  
6 enactment of new laws -- we just don't think there is anything  
7 to the argument that an interpretation of what a term means in  
8 an existing law is something that Section 3 reaches.

9                   And in terms of the short time period, Your Honor,  
10 before it sunsets, I mean, candidly, we think that's something  
11 that weighs in favor of the consent decree and even shows that  
12 the relief is quite modest. There's nothing to prevent the  
13 legislature from after that sunset passing a different statute.  
14 The fact that the decree at least says to Section 3 will only  
15 run for that many months, because then the law will be  
16 sunsetted, we think weighs in favor of the decree because it  
17 demonstrates quite clearly how modest the relief is in terms of  
18 the scope and length of the consent decree on that provision.

19                  **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Your Honor, may I also offer an  
20 observation on --

21                  **THE COURT:** Do you have any other arguments you want  
22 to make?

23                  **MR. NOLL:** Unless Your Honor has other questions,  
24 that's all I have to say.

25                  **THE COURT:** Yes, ma'am.

1                   **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** I just wanted to point out how  
2 narrow Section 3 of the proposed consent decree is. It is not  
3 as broad as Legislative Intervenors suggest it is. It is  
4 explicitly limited to the Executive Branch's authority. It  
5 only prohibits Executive Branch Defendants from applying  
6 Section 3 to restrict local governments from interpreting laws.  
7 So there is no affirmative mechanism in that section that  
8 require local governments from adopting any laws or from  
9 interpreting any laws. All this says is that the Executive  
10 Branch Defendants would be prevented from applying 142 in a way  
11 that restricts local government's ability to interpret  
12 preexisting laws.

13                  **THE COURT:** So let me ask this question: Current  
14 executive is serving out a term that will exceed this period of  
15 time, right, December 1, 2020?

16                  **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** The elections will be November;  
17 that's right.

18                  **THE COURT:** In other words, Governor Cooper's current  
19 term includes through December 1, 2020?

20                  **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** That's correct, Your Honor.

21                  **THE COURT:** And try as the Intervenor Defendants may  
22 wish at some point in time, if the current executive decides  
23 not to seek to argue that Section 3 would bar any  
24 reinterpretation, if you will, of any local ordinance, I would  
25 suspect there's little Intervenors Defendants could do about

1 that because that's the executive's prerogative. Is that a  
2 fair statement?

3           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, Mr. Potter tells me that -- and I  
4 haven't researched this personally, but he tells me that the  
5 legislature would have the ability, if it believes the  
6 Executive Branch is simply not enforcing the law, to go into  
7 court in North Carolina and seek a mandamus requiring the  
8 executive to enforce the law. So conceivably there is a  
9 mechanism by which that issue could get raised, but, of course,  
10 if the --

11           **THE COURT:** Do you have that remedy even if the  
12 executive agrees otherwise?

13           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Well, that's the problem. If the  
14 consent decree is entered --

15           **THE COURT:** Well, I'm suggesting maybe that's not the  
16 problem. If the consent decree is entered and the executive  
17 says, I'm not going to enforce that part of the law -- I use  
18 the term "enforce" loosely because there's a question whether  
19 that would be an enforcement.

20           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Right.

21           **THE COURT:** -- does the Legislative Defendant group  
22 still have the authority under the statute to do what you're  
23 saying? It seems to me that's the only condition when they  
24 would want to do that because, otherwise, they would want the  
25 executive to do whatever it is they agree should be done; true?

1           **MS. SCHAERR:** Right.

2           **THE COURT:** So I guess what I'm missing is if the  
3 executive agrees that until December 1, 2020, it's not going to  
4 argue that Section 3 addresses any interpretation of existing  
5 law, and as a practical matter, there's nothing you can do to  
6 force the executive to do otherwise, that leaves you with your  
7 option of whether you can intervene under the statute --

8           **MS. SCHAERR:** No, I think what I was suggesting  
9 earlier is that independently of intervening under the statute,  
10 the legislature would have the ability to go to state court and  
11 seek a mandamus ordering the attorney general to enforce the  
12 law if the legislature believes that the attorney general is  
13 not enforcing the law.

14           So take a hypothetical situation where the city of  
15 Charlotte -- you know, if this consent decree were adopted  
16 today, tomorrow the city of Charlotte decides that it's going  
17 to interpret its existing law banning sex discrimination to  
18 apply to discrimination on the basis of gender identity, that  
19 would at least arguably be, in fact, an amendment of the law  
20 and not a mere interpretation.

21           If the consent decree were in place, the Executive  
22 Branch would be obligated under the Court's consent decree not  
23 to do anything about that, and that would foreclose the  
24 legislative branch and other potential people who might want to  
25 try to pressure the Executive Branch to enforce the law as they

1 see it. That would preclude that option. So I think there is  
2 a real practical effect, albeit, short lived.

3           **THE COURT:** All right. Do you want to address that?

4           **MS. VYSOTSKAYA:** Yes, Your Honor.

5           In that situation, the proper remedy for Legislative  
6 Intervenors would be to go to state court and seek mandamus  
7 writ against Charlotte, not against attorney general or  
8 Executive Branch Defendants, but against the local government  
9 that adopted the interpretation. We do not call for any  
10 particular way for local governments to adopt those  
11 interpretations. So the remedy absolutely does exist, and  
12 state courts would be the final arbitrators of that remedy.  
13 This agreement does not affect it in any way.

14           **THE COURT:** Okay. So let me -- if that's an option  
15 that's available to the Intervenor Defendants, and given the  
16 Governor's executive order and the fact the Governor is going  
17 to be in place during the period and up until when this would  
18 sunset anyway, what is the practical benefit of this provision?

19           It seems to me that the Plaintiffs already have what  
20 they want, and, that is, that there's -- they have an executive  
21 order that essentially gives them what they are looking for,  
22 and this provision is going to sunset anyway in 2020, and the  
23 Intervenor Defendants could at any point seek to step in if  
24 they think they have a legal right to do so.

25           What does this give you that you don't already have?

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1           **MR. NOLL:** My understanding is the executive order  
2 does not reach Section 3 of H.B. 142, or at least does not  
3 include this provision, but in any event -- (conferred with  
4 cocounsel.)

5           **THE COURT:** All right. Well --

6           **MR. NOLL:** I can even put that aside. There is an  
7 ongoing injury for the next 18 months, as short as that period  
8 may be, that is not moot, that continues to be ripe, given the  
9 barrier that's in place.

10          **THE COURT:** Well, there's an ongoing injury if you  
11 conclude that the preemption provision is unlawful, and that's  
12 still subject to litigation. And so my concern is if Section 3  
13 were to be interpreted to resolve that issue in a way that an  
14 interested party, since the legislators' view is that it  
15 eliminates their rights -- I have a question as to whether a  
16 federal court should be agreeing to that, given that these are  
17 contested issues at this point and also given the federalism  
18 concerns.

19           So I guess that raises a question of whether there is  
20 any way to deal with your third paragraph in a way that would  
21 get the agreement you want with the Executive Branch Defendants  
22 but not resolve the issue in such a way that would prevent the  
23 Intervenors, who have intervened in a lawsuit, from being able  
24 to at least participate in that process.

25          **MR. NOLL:** So I don't think there's anything in the

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1 consent decree that limits the Intervenors' ability to  
2 participate --

3           **THE COURT:** Well, not directly, but what Mr. Schaerr  
4 says is that his understanding of the law is that the agreement  
5 with the Executive Defendants and the Plaintiffs would  
6 supersede any mandamus that they could seek. I don't know the  
7 answer to that.

8           **MR. NOLL:** Yeah, I'm not familiar with that aspect of  
9 state law. Irrespective of that, Your Honor, the question of  
10 what is a valid interpretation of any local ordinance is  
11 certainly something that could be litigated in such a case and  
12 that Intervenors presumably could seek to intervene and advance  
13 those arguments in those cases.

14           I mean, I think we have a fundamental potential  
15 misunderstanding about what the terms "amend" and "enact" mean  
16 in Section 3, and I don't really see a more narrow way to craft  
17 a remedy that would be acceptable to Plaintiffs that's narrow  
18 and leaves H.B. 142, Section 3, in place while still remedying  
19 our ongoing injury.

20           **THE COURT:** Well, what I was trying to suggest was  
21 the executive can agree to whatever the executive wants to  
22 agree to because -- and because of the fact this is going to  
23 sunset in 18 months roughly, I'm wondering whether there's not  
24 some way to resolve that so you get the agreement of the  
25 executive, but preserve at least the right of whatever it is of

1 the legislators under the statutory right, if they have such a  
2 right, to at least be able to make whatever argument they want  
3 to make.

4 I'm not saying it's merited. I'm not saying it  
5 doesn't have merit, but I don't want to be the one to have to  
6 sit there and resolve those kinds of questions. It ought to be  
7 resolved wherever that issue may pop up, if it even pops up. I  
8 don't even know that this will arise.

9 Is there some way to consider addressing whether's  
10 that's an option, because what you're basically asking me to do  
11 is to agree to an interpretation of Section 3 in a hypothetical  
12 situation. I don't know what kind of activity may happen at  
13 the local level. I'm hesitant to make a pronouncement in that  
14 fashion.

15 **MR. NOLL:** So I think, first of all, Your Honor, the  
16 consent decree runs against the Executive Branch Defendants.  
17 We aren't taking a position that it imposes any affirmative  
18 obligation or prohibition on the Legislative Intervenors.

19 Now, to the extent there's potentially a desire to  
20 maybe craft the language more carefully to make that clear,  
21 that it only reaches the ability of the Executive Branch  
22 Defendants to interpret the law in a certain way, we could  
23 discuss that. I mean, the Legislative Intervenors aren't  
24 consent parties to the decree. There's nothing in the recitals  
25 or the decree provisions that impose any obligations or

1 limitations on them. So I just -- I don't think that the  
2 decree that settles our claims under *Ex Parte Young* against  
3 particular Executive Branch Defendants, that we believe we  
4 properly pled against those Defendants, impact --

5           **THE COURT:** Would you take the position that if the  
6 Legislative Defendants had a right to participate in a claim  
7 involving a local ordinance, that your agreement in paragraph 3  
8 would prohibit them from doing that?

9           **MR. NOLL:** From participating in that dispute?

10           **THE COURT:** Right. I use my words loosely because --  
11 or carefully because I don't know exactly what the nature of  
12 their intervention right is. I am familiar with it in terms of  
13 litigation. I don't even know in what context this would  
14 arise. So this is very hypothetical, which is another reason  
15 I'm concerned about the provision.

16           All I'm asking is whatever right they claim they're  
17 worried about, is there some way to carve out that as not part  
18 of your agreement with the executive so that that's preserved?  
19 This all may be hypothetical. I'm just trying to see whether  
20 you can assuage that concern given what you said.

21           **MR. NOLL:** So I don't think the intent is to prohibit  
22 in any way Legislative Intervenors' ability to participate in  
23 any proceeding that they are able to participate in under state  
24 law.

25           **THE COURT:** What Mr. Schaerr says is his

1 understanding is their ability to participate is by getting a  
2 mandamus to force the Executive Branch to do something; in  
3 which case, this agreement would be cited as a prohibition  
4 against that.

5           **MR. NOLL:** Certainly. And I'm not familiar again  
6 with that statute, but I will say, I mean, to the extent the  
7 Executive Branch Defendants have agreed to take a certain  
8 interpretation of the law, they could certainly seek that  
9 remedy, but I think their agreement to be bound by that  
10 interpretation is something that this decree covers. I don't  
11 frankly see a problem with that in terms of the plain text of  
12 the statute or federalism concerns.

13           **THE COURT:** Okay. All right. Anybody else have  
14 anything they wanted to add?

15           **MR. STRANGIO:** Your Honor, in the interest of trying  
16 to resolve this matter, as I think we all want to do, would it  
17 be helpful to Your Honor for us to go through -- putting aside  
18 paragraph 3 of the decree, would it be helpful to go through  
19 sort of our agreement in principle with the Executive Branch  
20 Defendants to see if it helps resolve some of Your Honor's  
21 concerns?

22           **THE COURT:** Sure.

23           **MR. STRANGIO:** So that when we -- because then we can  
24 then return something to you on Monday in writing, but it would  
25 be helpful since we're all here now.

1           **THE COURT:** All right.

2           **MR. STRANGIO:** So as to paragraph 4 of the consent  
3 judgment and decree, this was concerning the language of public  
4 facilities where --

5           **THE COURT:** Paragraph 4?

6           **MR. STRANGIO:** Paragraph 4, sorry, of sort of the  
7 opening -- the recitals.

8           **THE COURT:** Oh, okay.

9           **MR. STRANGIO:** We have the last sentence of paragraph  
10 4 of the recitals is "The term 'public facilities,' as used  
11 throughout this decree, refers to" and I believe Your Honor had  
12 some concerns with the imprecise language of the types of  
13 facilities, where we would instead have "refers to multiple  
14 occupancy restrooms, showers, changing facilities as referenced  
15 under N.C.G.S. 143-760 and Section 2 of H.B. 142," and this  
16 would then be a global --

17           **THE COURT:** So the intent is to track the language of  
18 Section 2?

19           **MR. STRANGIO:** Correct, Your Honor.

20           **THE COURT:** All right.

21           **MR. STRANGIO:** And then with respect to the decree  
22 paragraph 1 that begins -- so for the first sentence that  
23 begins "With respect to public facilities," I'm going then to  
24 offer some changes here, so changing that sentence now to read:  
25 "With respect to public facilities that are subject to

1 Executive Branch Defendants' control or supervision, the  
2 consent parties agree that nothing in Section 2 of H.B. 142 can  
3 be construed by the Executive Branch Defendants to prevent  
4 transgender people from lawfully using public facilities,"  
5 which then references back to the statutory language itself,  
6 "in accordance with their gender identity."

7           **THE COURT:** All right.

8           **MR. STRANGIO:** And then on decree paragraph 2, now  
9 I'm reading from that paragraph: "The Executive Branch  
10 Defendants, in their official capacities, and all successors,  
11 officers, and employees are hereby permanently enjoined from,"  
12 now switch out "enforcing" to "applying Section 2 of H.B. 142  
13 to bar, prohibit, block, deter, or impede any transgender  
14 individuals from using public facilities," again referring back  
15 to the statute, "under any Executive Branch Defendants' control  
16 or supervision in accordance with the transgender individual's  
17 gender identity."

18           Now, for this next sentence, the first clause would  
19 remain the same, "ending at 2018 and notwithstanding N.C.G.S.  
20 Section 114-11.6, the Executive Branch Defendants are enjoined  
21 from prosecuting an individual under Section 2 of H.B. 142 for  
22 using public facilities under the control or supervision of the  
23 Executive Branch when such otherwise lawful use conforms with  
24 the individual's gender identity."

25           And so I'm going to leave paragraph 3 except for we

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1 would submit switching "enforcing" for "complying," but I  
2 wanted to make sure that we were addressing Your Honor's  
3 concerns as to ambiguities in the first two paragraphs.

4           **THE COURT:** All right. Is there any possibility as  
5 to Section 3 you could find some way to preserve whatever  
6 rights the Legislative Intervenors believe they have and also  
7 achieve what you want by way of the executive?

8           **MR. STRANGIO:** I mean, I think that we could add a  
9 sentence saying, you know, nothing in this decree, you know,  
10 limits the rights of any -- of the Legislative Intervenors or  
11 anyone else to object to an interpretation of --

12           **THE COURT:** I mean --

13           **MR. STRANGIO:** -- local law or to limit their rights  
14 in any other way.

15           **THE COURT:** Is it your view that you would be of the  
16 opinion that the consent decree could not be argued to prevent  
17 whatever right they may have in that regard as to Section 3?

18           **MR. STRANGIO:** Absolutely, I don't think it would  
19 limit their right as to Section 3; and to the extent there is  
20 language that could effectuate that, it finds Executive Branch  
21 Defendants only as the consent parties.

22           I will say it doesn't sound like, even with all of  
23 these changes and even taking paragraph -- decree paragraph 3,  
24 putting that aside, that they would consent to this in  
25 principle, but we're open to whatever sort of language to make

1 clear that their rights are in no way abrogated by this  
2 directly.

3           **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

4           Well, you have an idea now at least of what they are  
5 willing to do. The Legislative Defendants indicated they might  
6 be interested in considering other language; fair?

7           **MS. SCHAEERR:** Sure.

8           **THE COURT:** All right. So what I am going to do is  
9 ask if -- I don't know -- if there were private parties,  
10 usually things get done fairly quickly. I don't know what kind  
11 of time period it would take to work with the various folks we  
12 have here. I get the impression that the Plaintiffs and the  
13 Executive Branch Defendants will work fairly quickly. I'm  
14 concerned when legislators get involved, it might take a little  
15 longer.

16           If I give you two weeks to and order you to meet and  
17 confer and see if you can come up with some language that you  
18 don't -- you don't have to agree to any of this. The question  
19 is whether you oppose it or have no view on it, and then submit  
20 that to the Court with an indication of whether there is any  
21 opposition to any portion of it.

22           I will make the observation that I am sensitive to  
23 the federalism concerns here. I'm sensitive to the nature of  
24 the issues here on a number of fronts, but I'm also looking at  
25 H.B. 142, and it says what it says and it's been passed by the

1 legislature, and so it does say some things, and it clearly  
2 doesn't say other things.

3           A consent decree that lays out what it is that the  
4 legislators crafted seems to me to reduce what otherwise might  
5 be some of the federalism concerns that might be implicated in  
6 a situation like this. Put another way, the legislators  
7 drafted the statute, passed it. They get to choose what  
8 language they wanted to choose, and that's what they came up  
9 with.

10           This case is about 142. It's not generally about the  
11 broader issues that are here. That may be insofar as the  
12 nominal damage claim still exists. So you earlier made  
13 reference to different people report differently what's being  
14 decided. I write my opinions, and people can construe them the  
15 way they want, but I'm not deciding broad issues here. I'm  
16 deciding this case that's before me, and this is about H.B.  
17 142. That's what the parties have brought before me.

18           So I'm going to encourage everybody to work together.  
19 I appreciate the efforts that are being made to resolve this.  
20 There are benefits to resolving it because it would get rid of  
21 the remaining claims except for the nominal damage, and we'll  
22 wait to see what the Supreme Court says on that. I would like  
23 to do it sooner rather than later.

24           I am going to ask you to get together within the next  
25 two weeks and then submit at that period of time a proposed

1 consent decree with whatever modifications were made with an  
2 indication of whether there's agreement or at least there's no  
3 objection, and if there is objection, you can indicate what  
4 objections there are. I don't need a whole new round of  
5 briefing, unless you think that's necessary. I would rather  
6 have a filing. If you want to explain the reasons, that's  
7 fine; but I would rather have one filing, which would be like  
8 when I ask parties to submit proposed jury instructions, I like  
9 what's agreed to and then anything that's not agreed to, a  
10 short explanation of why.

11           I would be surprised if there is a legal issue that  
12 needs briefing, other than the one that you've mentioned, and  
13 that is, whatever rights the Intervenors believe they have that  
14 might affect Section 3.

15           So I ask you to limit your filings to, let's say, 15  
16 pages max. I know we do it by words. I don't know how many  
17 words that is, but you get the point, and file it in two weeks.  
18 So that would be May 28th. Hold on a minute. I missed one.  
19 No, the 31st would be two weeks. That's good. Let's do it on  
20 the 31st. File it by the end of the day on the 31st of May.

21           Does anybody need any more guidance than that or any  
22 questions? I hear silence.

23           Again, thank you for your efforts on this, and I do  
24 want to hear even if there's no concern -- if UNC has no  
25 concern or no view, you can simply say we take no position,

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1 however you want to.

2           **MS. LEJNIEKS:** Yes, Your Honor, we continue to take  
3 no position and will indicate as much in the filing.

4           **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you for coming in, and  
5 I appreciate your efforts.

6           Please adjourn Court.

7           (END OF PROCEEDINGS AT 12:28 P.M.)

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## 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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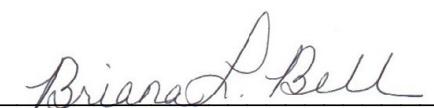
6 I, Briana L. Bell, Official Court Reporter, certify  
7 that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript  
8 of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

9

10 Dated this 21st day of May 2019.

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13 Briana L. Bell  
14 Briana L. Bell, RPR  
Official Court Reporter

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